THE INDIANA STATESENTINE

VOL. XXIII, NO. 49.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM of the day. Economy, frugality and thrift are no Proprietors. longer commended and practised, as in the purer

Waste and extravagance appear to be the order

and better days of the Repulic. If our women

instead of volunteering to take the places of men

themselves together to resist and overcome the

wasteful and absurd extavagance of the times,

their example in that regard would have been of

great service in restoring virtue and purity which

are the strength and glory of a nation. The

criminal extravagance of the people at the pres-

ent time is without a parallel. The resources of

the nation are being wasted in riotous living

and at a time when retrenchment and re-

form should be the rule. This is a work

to which they should direct their attention and

energy, and for which they are peculiarly fitted,

If they desire to do good and accomplish a real

A Startling Exhibit.

A published statement of the imports of dry

goods and other articles at the port of New York

for January, February and March, of this year,

only three months, and the exports of domestic

produce for the same period, exhibit the follow-

Dry Goods.....\$29,502,528

gold value, to compare it with imports, about 35 per cent. should be deducted, being \$14,57,240

These figures show a startling result. They

should be well considered. The balance of

claring that every business must be dropped but

war. Let that advice be followed, and the means

of prosecuting the war and the war itself would

soon drop out. We advise such men to look at

the startling exhibit of the condition of the ex-

ports and imports of the first three months of

this year, given at the head of this article, and if

they have an idea above an oyster they cannot

fail to comprehend the road to ruin which the

present financial policy of the country is fast

The Injustice to Indiana.

Ohio has nearly double the population of Indi

na, and Illinois numbers much more, at least

twenty five or thirty per cent. Indiana's propor.

tion of the eighty-five thousand hundred day's

men offered to Mr. Lincoln by the Governors of

Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin would

be about thirteen thousand. Notwithstanding this

difference in the population, Governor Monton

offered to put Indiana upon a par with Ohio and

burden upon the Western States, when New

England and the Eastern States have not even

Monrox pledges Indiana, without the knowledge

or consent of her citizens however, for just as

many militia or hundred day men as did the

Governors of Ohio and Illinois. Why should

Indiana be thus burdened? Was Gov. Monton

overreached by Governors BROUGH and YATE

or was be willing, as the representative of Indiana.

By and by, the people of the north will have ever to see and ears to hear on this subject

wasted thousands of northern lives and expended millions of northern money to "reconstruct" Louisiana and "emancipate" the negroes. In

arid the pegroes are slaves still, with the provos

This is not the fault of Banks, however. He has faithfully obeyed orders. His work is Lincoln's work. He could not make white men of

Lincoln has "amputated" the Constitu

to place this burden upon her people to advance

To ascertain value in currency, add about 55

This value is currency value, and to bring it to

Deducted from the imports in gold value, being halance of trade to be paid in gold......

per cent. in currency . .

\$60,570,714

..... \$33,313,892

who would enlist for the war had associated

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL: Twenty copies, and one to the maker of the club, 25 00 Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without

Mossy may be sent at our risk by Express, pre-paid, or in degistered Letters by Mail: otherwise we will not be responsible for any loss that may occur.

Advertising. One square, one insertion \$0.75 four 100
Foreach subsequentinsertion, and for each insertion of each additional square 23%

IIP Advertisements must be handed in by Sunday to Advertisements must be handed in by Sunday to secure insertion in the weekly.

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Weekly Susriman, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added

with one-half the Weekly rates added

An souncing deaths with funeral notice attached. SI; without notice, free.

Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gottenup by individuals or associations, or by churches, at theregion and crime than all other causes combined.

But enough. We only make these suggestions to the cause of more demoralization and crime than all other causes combined.

But enough we only make these suggestions are the cause of more demoralization and crime than all other causes combined. Advertisements leaded and placed underthe head of Special N. tices, fitteen lines or over, will be chaged tions to show what can be done and what should double the usual rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be,

Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in all cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delay able for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel J. M. TILFORD, President Indianapolis Journal Company.

THEDAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribersat any point for ninety cents a month, or nire dollars a year. ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

How Is It!

Under the contract between the Governors of Obio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and lows and the President, Governor Morron issued his call to the people of Indiana to raise twenty thousand men for the service of the United States for one hundred days. Governor Brough, of Ohio, issues a different proclamation. He orders out the organized or active militia of the State to the extent of twenty thoasand, and of course for service within the State, for he has no authority to command them to engage in any service on side of it. Why this difference between the trade to be paid in gold for the first three months action of the Governors of Indiana and Ohio? of the present year is within a fraction of thirty-Did Governor BROUGH have a better understandthree millions of dollars. How long could any ing with the Secretary of War as to the service nation stand such a drain upon its resources with in which the eighty five thousand troops were to be employed than our own wise and energetic Governor?

out national bankruptcy? And yet in the face of figures like these, and with the inevitable result We understand that Secretary STANTON has which must follow the present policy of the Gov directed the military authorities of Indiana, to ernment and the individual extravagance of the issue a call upon the active militia of the State. people, not a thought is given to the matter by upon the persons liable to military duty, similar | those in authority, or any effort made to remedy to that of the Governor of Ohio. There is a dis- the evil. On the other hand five wise Western tinction between the service of the State and the Governors, to advance schemes of personal agservice of the United States, the latter being grandizement, have contracted with Mr. Lixcoln, considered more honorable and desirable than on their own account, to withdraw eighty five the former. If the Secretary of War has issued thousand men from the Northwestern Agricul. the instructions we have stated, then it appears | tural States, just at a time when labor is mos he has no intention of using the eighty-five thou- needed to put in the spring crops and tend and har. sand one hundred days men on any other duty vest the growing ones, without which the people but to garrison the camps and fortifications with- at home, the soldiers in the field, and of course in the several States, and for that duty the Le the government itself must suffer. And if we gion of Indiana are to be called out and detailed, raise no surplus produce for exportation, we shall If such be the case, and the action of Gover- of course have nothing but gold to pay the bal nor BROUGH warrants the supposition that it is, ance of trade against us. What then? Can it in what light does it place the pompous procla- be otherwise than bankruptcy general and indimation of O. P. M calling for twenty thousand vidual? volunteers for service in any State of the Union In view of the present and prospective condifor one hundred days, and the teleg raphic tion of affairs, one of our most sagacious an

announcements that our chivalric and self sac- successful merchants, a decided Republican in rificing Governor intended to place himself at politics and liberally responding to every cal their head to fight the rebels and perhaps to upon him for public purposes, remarked to us, lead them to glory or the grave? Waz he yesterday, that he could not see the aware when these sensational announcements policy of the Western Governors voluntarily were sent over the wires that the call upon the withdrawing labor from their States just at this militia of Indiana was only for guard duty at period. Some popinjays, however, who have not camp Morton, and other camps and fortifications brains erough to comprehend more than one idea within the State, or to patrol the streets of In- at a time, make a parade of their lovalty by dedianapolis as police guards? How is it?

0, P. M. and K. G. C.

In his Friday night speech our highly patriotic and energetic Governor "insisted that there was a circle within a circle in the Democratic party. There was a treasonable organization within it The leaders kept on the outskirts of it." Here tofore His Excellency has insisted that the masses of the Democratic party were loyal, but that the leaders were disloyal. This is a change of front It is an indictment of the integrity of the Democratic party entire. The Governor now charges that not only the leaders but every member of the Democratic party is a member of a treasonable organization. In other words, he insists that a majority of the people of Indiana, and in a republican government vox populi is vox Deithe voice of the people is the voice of God-are disloyal to themselves. It appears that the Governor is unwilling that the majority should govern, but on the other hand that the minority should role.

Iltinois. To say nothing about placing this Three years ago, and from that period onward, the Governor has charged that the Democracy of Indiana and the North-west entertained the purfilled their quotas, and our own State is in excess pose of detaching Indiana from the Union and of all the demands made upon her, Governor establishing a North-western Confederacy. In his speech or. Friday night he reiterates this charge against the Democratic party. But where is the evidence to sustain this infamous accusation? He has none. He can produce none. He has had three long years, with the whole power of the Government to aid him, but, as in the beginning, he has no evidence whatever to sustain

the vile slander. his personal interests? The Governor has placed himself in a predicament from which he cannot escape. After a Provest Marshais as Slave Drivers diligent search of three years he has failed to The New York Evening Post makes this produce any evidence to sustain his charges of comment upon the proceedings of Gen. Banks disloyalty against the Democratic party. The in Louisiana; K. G. C's., so far as the Democratic party is "We remarked the other day upon the singula concerned, only exist in his imagination. But if proceedings of General Banks in procuring at he really entertains the idea that an organiza. State had been organized, and in denying the tion of the character, he gives it, is a part of the right of suffrage to the most loyal class of the Democratic organization, we shall regard him, as | State, which is at the same time intelligent and will every sensible man, as a demented individual wealthy. It might have been added that his al, or as one who is anxious to write himself less unfortunate. He has reduced the multitudes down an ass. There we will leave our energet- of people made free by the proclamation of the hardly one degree temoved from the system of slavery which before prevailed. The negroes are as much in the power of the planters on they ever were, with the single difference that the overchoose for himself either horn of the dilemma.

What Should Have Seen Done. If Governor Monrow, and the Western Governors who seted with him, had called for eighty five thousand men to put in the corn-fields and aid the producing interests of those States generally, he would have exhibited sagacity and a true regard for the common weifare which would have entitled him to the highest meed of praise. the above extract, the Post gives us the net re suit of the operation. The new state is a shame and the common are also as the new state is a shame and the common are also as the new state is a shame and the common are also as the new state is a shame and the common are also as the new state is a shame and the common are also as the new state is a shame and the new state f swenty thousand men would have accomplished, if they had been employed for one hundred days in using the shovel and the has hoe-in producing instead of consuming But Governor Monrox and his confederates appear more anxious to destroy than create—they seem to recard it as exhibiting more wisdom and states. to regard it as exhibiting more wisdom and states. to regard it as exhibiting more wisdom and states. Louisians can care for them better and cheaper manship to let the fields go to waste than to raise than Wisconsin or Massachusetts.—[Milwaukee] two spears of grass where but one grew before. News.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

Quaintly Put.

For the Sentinel. Negro-Phobia, or "Nigger on the

This disease is not treated in the writings of Hippocrates and Celsus, but is of modern origin It is supposed to be the result of prejudice, envy

It first made its appearance or this continent among the descendants of the Puritans, who inhabit a region of country known as New Eng

The disease is very insidious in its character and dangerous in its tendency. It affects in a most wonderin! manner the imagination and every

function of the body. The symptoms of this disease are various and alternating, as the sequel will show. The patient has great intolerance to light, and has very imperfect vision-not being able to distinguish black rom white. The sense of smell is also much impaired—the patient not being able to distinguish the difference between the smell of the ottar of roses and that of a polecat. The voice of the patient is very imperfect—generally of a

whining and nasal twang. This disease has raged with great virulence of late years in the Northern portions of the United States, and especially among educated uncon-verted preachers and school teachers of New England and African descent.

It attacks the high and the low, but more especially those who have an itching and intermedling disposition; who believe it is their prov-ince to attend to other people's affairs, and who are possessed with the strange hallucination that the moral question of slavery. I had publicly they have a divine right to do all the thinking for the rest of mankind.

Persons laboring under this disease are never

sensible of their insanity or true mental condition. They think all persons fools who will not believe as they do, in witches and witcheraft, Millerism, to the best of my ability imposed upon me the spiritual rappings, free love, &c., and that the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, negro is the highest type of man.
In religion, as in politics, they are fanatics, de-

nying the divine origin of the Bible as written by Moses and the Prophets, they take their own declarations as their rule of faith, fearing neither The patient has generally an indescrabible

feeling that something is soon to happen, and is constantly looking out for the milleunium. The tongue of the patient is furred, dry and scaley, tinged with black, and uncontrolable. The eyes of the patient are dilated and glaring,

The respirations are irregular, wheezing and convulsive. The patient is excessively irritable and cannot

His mind is constantly filled with a tumult of This disease is contagious; and especially so among persons of unclean habits Patients affected with "nigger on the brain"

frenzy and helpless impotent rage.

are usually troubled with ascaries vermicularies. as an accompaning disease. The treatment of this disease is very difficult. So many indications are presented, it is almost impossible to prescribe a course of treatment which will effect a permanent cure. Antiphlo gistic treatment is best. Blood letting and low diet are highly recommended; also, anthelmintic medicines, followed by drastic purgatives of

colosynth and croton oil, combined with a little asafœtida, should be administered. Excitement, incident to battle, has also had a most happy effect on patients afflicted with this terrible malady. On such occasions pitients have been brought to their senses, to the extent at least of looking out for their personal safety, as when a patient, who had been long suffering from a chronic attack of this loathsome disease, made his exit from the field of battle by holding on to the tail of a demoralized ox.

re very pernicions and greatly impede the pa-Active military service in the front ranks, with drastic purgatives and low diet, furnish the only

Lucrative offices and fat Government contracts

It is to be hoped that the medical world will investigate the subject, and, it possible, come to tomology and treatment of this malady, which first seen on the shores of New England holding bine lights in order to help the enemy of the Union to butcher men and women.

Military and Political Affairs about

The intelligent and readable Washington cormerce, under date of April 28th, writes as follows in regard to the condition of affairs in that

now on guard in this city were specimens of our revere the ju tice and goodness of God soldiers? The reply was, "they are not;" whereupon the officer remarked, "I am glad of it, for a more filthy set of men I never saw." This is The Davis and Eckles Forged Letters. indeed numiliating, and the want of discipline which prevails among the troops quartered in Washington is a subject of constant remark. of order or tidiness is about the private residence from Annapolis they spent one night near the about tour miles of post and rail fencing. And Marvland is a loval State, and our people are not barbarians! And it is also said that where these men encamped, after they had gone, the ground days ago. We copy as follows: was covered with equipments which had been foolishly and wickedly abandoned. Surely such

needless havor and waste would not be permitted He says while Gen. Rosecraps was lying at Telby officers who knew their duty. At a Union League meeting which came off At a Union League meeting which came off wille, and was there visited by one Oliver R.n. last evening, a person named A. M. Scott made kin of Greencastle, with whom he had had some the following interesting remarks: That Con- previous acquaintance. In the course of a congress, instead of passing gold bills to prevent versation during his visit, Rankin said to Capt. speculation, should at once order the erection of Osborn that he intended to try to get through the scaffolds for hanging the brokers of Wall street; lines into the rebel army as a sort of "outside and a Mr. T. H. Gibbs said that the people of spy. Being asked how he intended to do it, he Tennessee "do not know anything but Abrahara said Gen. Rosecrans would pass him through, Lincoln," and that the only ticket worth talking and once in the rebel, lines he had letters that about for the coming centest is that with A. Litt- would secure him good treatment. And he ex about for the coming contest is that with A. Lifecolu for President, and A. Johnson for Vice
President. There were persons present, however,
who said that they would prefer F. Douglass for
Vice President. In the meantime the Intelligencer of to day republishes the protest against Mr.
Lincoln and the June Convention, and there is
Lincoln and the June Convention, and there is

Lincoln and the June Convention of the apgreat ferment all around on account of the ap- both Davis and Eckles well, and they never

in regard to his re election

The Federal troops now congregated on the soil of Virginia no man has a right to number in public, but as there was a picket shot down in his soon after to Tullahoma to headquarters, and track, a short distance from the Chain Bridge, made his application to General Ro

more than one hand one foot fied fast by were read. Rankin started back to Nashville manufactures and commerce, by sluggishness or setfishness, while the rebels have fought with there again called upon Capt. Osborn and gave every limb loose, and every fibre strong by the him the account which we have reported of the interview with Gen. Rosecrans.

Well, if this is true, why is it that the manu- or soon after, he went South instead of North facturing States of New England and the com- and probably passed the rebel lines, but nothin mercial cities of New York, Philadelphia, Pitts has been certainly learned of him since. He le burg. &c., all of which are behind in their quotas the originals of the letters with some woman is on former calls for troops, are exempted from Nashville, but Capt Osborn did not know be this new levy of hundred day men, and the mame or residence. whole burden imposed upon the States of the West? The farmers and mechanics down in this part of Indians are auxiously waiting an an sweet to this question.

This statement, which cannot be questioned so far as it rests upon Capt O-born's own knowl this part of Indians are auxiously waiting an an edge, and the material portion of it does, con sweet to this question.

Telegrams from Indianapolis in the Cinein nati papers boastingly state that all the towns and cities of Indiana are responding energetically to Gov. Morton's call for one hundred days volunteers. Down this way the people can't see it, and naturally conclude that those paid penny alliners are wofully given to lying.—[New Albany hours after being attacked by disease.]

very Curious Letter from Houest Old Abe-Chop Logic for the Million -He Saves the Constitution by Overthrowing it-Why it was he Snubbed Fremont, Cameron and Hunter for doing what he afterwards did himself-He lays "a strong hand upon the Colored Element-Events Controt him-The Negro Question very

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, April 4. A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.
My DEAR Sir.—You ask me to put in writing
the substance of what I verbally said the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows: I am naturally anti-slaveev. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States I could not take the office with the oath of the oat the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power.

I understand too, that, in ordinary civil ad ministration, this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary, abstract judgment on declared this many times and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery. I did understand, how ever, that my oath to preserve the Constitution that government, that nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation, and yet preserve the Constitution?

By general law, life and limb must be protect ed; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb I feel that measures, otherwise unconstitu tional, might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution, through the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground and now arow resembling very much those of an angry ser- it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution if to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of government, country, and Constitution, all together When, early in the bear to be contradicted; and is subject to fits of war. Gen Fremont attempted military emancipa tion, I forbade it because I did not think it an in-Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity When still later, Gen. Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again torbade it, because I did not think the indispensable necessity had come When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, made extrest and successive appeals to the border States to favor compensated emancipation. I be lieved the indispensable necessity for military emancination and arming the blacks would come unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying a strong hand upon the colored element. I chos the latter In choosing it I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident More than year of trial now shows no loss by i In our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment, none in our white military forceno loss by it myhow or anywhere. On the con-

and we could not have had them without the And now, let any Union man who complains of the measure test himself, by writing down in orce of arms, and in the next, that he is for tak ng these hundred and thirty thousand men from would be but for the measure he condemns. It commenced its ravages when the patients were he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only be-

trary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and

thirty thousand soldiers, seamen, and laborers.

there can be no caviling. We have the men,

cause he cannot face the truth I add a word which was not in the verbal con versation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not respondent of the New York Journal of Com what either party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial day asked an American friend if the cavalrymen history will find therein new cause to attest and

Yours truly. A. LINCOLN.

We copy the following from the Indianapoli Journal of Saturday in regard to the forged let-The only place where there seems to be any show ters of Davis and Eckles, evidence which that paper is forced to admit confirms the statement of Gen Halleck, on the Hights of Georgetown, of Mr. Hays which we published a few days ago. the house from-nobody knows what danger- The Journal says as it credited the letters a and where at all sorts of odd times a bugle is leged to have been written by Judge Eckers and perpetually tooting for the amusement of the Hon John G. Davis, it deems it due to them boys. When Burnside's troops were coming over "to give a full account of the origin of those Agricultural College of Maryland, and before letters, and the way they came to Gen. GARFIELD. they resumed their warlike march they destroyed which Capt. Ossonn, of our 20th Battery, who was fully cognizent of the progress and comple tion of the whole affair," gave that paper a few

He (Capt Osborn; is a resident of Greencastle and well acquainted with both Eckles and Davis. lahoma last summer be (lapt O) was at Nash parently domineering course of that gentleman wrote them." Rankin then admitted that they the other night, it is a cause of wonder how it is that rebel soldiers should be hovering about our camps within sight of the national capital. The more we wonder, the more our wonder grows.

The New Albany Ledger makes the following made his application to General Rosecrans for a pass. It was peremtorily refused, the General saying with some warmth, "I will not have your blood on my skirts." Rankin then professed to have some knowledge of the movements of the rebel sympathizers in this State, and to have been in their confidence, and he proposed to come back here and obtain evidence upon which proceedings cious system of taxes and paper money." might be based against them. At the same time he In an article urging the people to volunteer exhibited the letters to Breckinridge as coroboraunder the 20,000 call of Gov. Morton, the Indianapolis Journal says:

it might well be deemed of importance enough to "The country never has put forth one half its merit consideration, and Gen. Garfield took copie strength, nor one fifth of it, but has fought with of the letters, as he stated in the House when the

charged. The whole number thus sent north exceeds 500. The men complain bitterly of the treatment.

—PATAL ACCIDENT —As the train south on the New Albany and Salem Railroad was leaving San Pierre, on Saturday, a veserau soldier named Burne was killed, by getting entangled in the gearing of the breaks, as the cars were starting. He was dragged four or five hundred yards, and shockingly mangled.

The day before a lady was killed on the same road, at the Battle Ground. She was getting from the car when in motion, stepped, and fell under the trucks.—[Lafayette Argus.]

the organic law in its most vital features, in direct opposition to the well-known sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of the State. These men must anticipate the establishment of a permanent military despotism, and the abolition of free representative government, or they could not so wantonly outrage the public opinion of the State. Do they suppose that if free government is saved from the wreck of the Union, that they will not be remembered, as long as they live by he plundered and disfranchised freemen of Maryland? If free government remains, there will be in hereafter of information from the car when in motion, stepped, and fell under the trucks.—[Lafayette Argus.]

Gen. Lee's Designs-Washington to be Attacked-Newbern, N. C., to be Captured-Incompetency of Gen. Banks.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

To-morrow.

BY HETTY ATEON MORNISON

Oh, we are waiters on some fair to-morrow,

That ever is to come; What hope sings contented upon to-day's nest, Nor seeks another home?

The vineyards purple, in this fruitful morrow,
With globes of royal wine;
The fields grow ripe without our care to harrow,
With good that is d.vine.

We sing our sweetest songs for this to-morrow, We weave our gayest dreams; Our duties better done when night has shaken The dew-drops from his wings.

So happy we when dawns the glad to-morrow!

And stronger for the fight;

And stronger for the fight; Then faith shall all the clouds of error scatter,

But when shall dawn this glad milleunial morrow?

Oh! not to you or I, While we are crushed by each day's load of sorrow, But hope the next to fly

[From the New Albany Ledger.]

Another Text for Gov. Morton-The

New Western Levy.

A telegram from Harrisburg yesterday even

ing informed our readers that the militia of

if at all. Gov. Curtin, it will be remembered,

bled in caucus at Washington, but refused t

sanction the policy adopted by Messrs. Morton,

delinquent on former calls, Gov. C. saw that to

maying down the Shenandoub Valley to invad

at Washington and its vicinity to protect the

burden should be borne by all the loyal States in

If Gov Morton had shown the same zeal i

stated in a pompous address "to the people of

Indiana," that the State bad filled its quota un-

least a mouth behind with their work. He knew

bood in the State but was short of hands for

putting in and working the crops, and that there

never was a time in the history of the country

Governor Morton must have known these facts,

where they are earning from two to four dollars

a day to go to war for thirteen dollars a month.

unless they have reason to believe there is an

when a proper occasion presents itself. There is

publicans, equally with Democrats, feel that in

this call a great wrong has been done by one

whose position as Governor should have induce

instead of seeking to impose upon them fresh

The Maryland Election.

(From the Frederick Md.) Citizen, of April 22.] We stated last week that in spite of all the

fraudulent voting in Baltimore, and in the coun-

ties, that the vote for a Convention was less than

[Correspondence of the N. Y. News.] WASHINGTON, April 28.

If the information which I have received today is correct, and I have no doubt that it is so. Gen. Banks will deserve not only to be dismissed from his command, but also to be court martialed for gross incompetence. The people have not yet been allowed to see a true statement of the recent disaster on the Red River. But I have the facts, and the War Department has them; and, when they are published, they will show that our losses have been frightfully severe; that some of the divisions engaged were literally cut to pieces; that the army has been more than decimated, and, worse than all, that the whole calamity might have been averted if Gen. Banks had been possessed of ordinary prudence and military sagacity. The Administration may blow and bluster about another advance towards Shreveport; but be assured that such an advance is an utter imposibility. The army is utterly de-moralized and disorganized. The loss of officers has been heavy, and the loss of guns and small effective operations out of the question. The whole Red River expedition will have to be abandoned until the army can be reorganized and Pennsylvania would not be called out at present recruited, and, as there are no troops available for the latter purpose, the expedition is at an was one of the Executives who recently assem

The Confederate forces which defeated Banks so signally are known to number 28,000 men. Yates and company, of making a heavy call upon There is a strong probability, therefore, that we have not heard the last of this affair, but that Gen. Steele's column, also, 15,000 or 16,000 strong, which was marching southward to join Gen. Banks, will also fail a prey to the Confed-almost superhuman exertions to secure his elections almost superhuman exertions to secure his elections and the secure his elections to secure his electi erates, which will constitute an appropriate finale tion last full. Although his State was largely to the military career of Banks.

I am satisfied too, from what I learn to day take away from the farms at the present season from North Carolina, that, bad as our disaster of the year thirty or forty thousand laborers, there has been, "yet worse remains behind." would be a most serious curtailment of the pro-According to this authority, Newbern is now ducts of the State, to be followed, if not by being, or soon will be, attacked both by land and actual distress, certainly by great inconveninaval force, in such strength as to make all re

sistance unavailing.

If it be true, as is generally believed, that vania borders more closely upon the insurrectionary districts than either of the other States. Burnside's corps, is en route for the Rapidan, her territory having been invaded by immense with the intention of crossing that stream, there is no doubt there will be a bloody conflict there; the war having been fought upon her soil. Unbut it will not be fought with the bulk of Gen. like Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, she has no great Lee's army. There was good ground for Gov. and swollen river along her southern border to Curtin's burried trip to Washington on the 24th. protect her from rebel invasion. Indeed, it is It may not be Gen. Lee's intention to invade rumored that at this very moment a force is tainly is his intention to draw General Meade's her territory. But Gov. Curtin doubtless regards army across the Rapidan; to engage it there it as the duty of the civil and military authorities with a part of his force, and with the main body of his army to get on Meade's flank or rear, and North from invasion, and that such a burden then either to attack the latter (thus placing him should not be imposed upon one or a half dozen between two fires) or else to make a bold push States, but, as the interest is a common one, the toward Washington. Gen. Lee has upward of 95,000 troops, including a body of cavalry 16,000 strong, and both men and horses are in excellent condition. His defensive works south of the behalf of the interests of his constituents as did Rapidan, and between that stream and the Gor- Gov. Curtin, he would have been very far from donsville and Richmond Railroad, are so strong sanctioning the withdrawal of twenty thousand and extensive and are mounted with so many men from the active uidustry of his State at a guns, that they can be held and defended by a time like this, much less of "offering" the sersmall proportion of his army while the main body vices of this number. He knew, and had so of the army will be rapidly moved in another di-

It is understood to be Gen. Lee's design to der all the calls that had been made upon her, amuse and hold in check Gen. Meade's army while it was notorious that other States had not. with this portion of his force, and perhaps even He knew there would be a very general failure to fall back before the latter nearly to Richmond. of the wheat crop throughout the State, while the while Gen. Lee himself, with his main body, stock of last year's corn and hay was almost enstrikes a blow in a very different direction. To tirely exhausted. He knew that the season was this end of course, it will be Gen. Lec's aim to exceedingly backward, and that farmers were at give to the Federal commander the idea that the whole Confederate army is massed together south there was not a county, township or neighborof the Rapidah.

stories sent to the New York press about Gen Stuart's cavalry being in process of re-organization, and being in want of forage, etc., when a good crop was so necessary as at present are utter trash and nonsense. The work of re-organizing the cavalry of Gen. Lee's army was keep down discontent at home, which is sure to completed before the end of the winter, and follow a searchty and consequent high price of they have never been in want of forage. For more than a week past the horses have lived almost entirely upon grass, which is abundant in and yet, in the face of them, he goes to Washingall directions around the Confederate army, ex | top and "renders" these vices of twenty thousand cept in the immediate vicinity of the camps. It of his fellow-citizens at the very moment when is believed at Richmond that the disagreements they had begun to break up the ground for corn at Fortress Monroe, between Gens. Smith and Butler, will prevent any harmonious action between them, and will also render abortive any country to be spared any further depletion of its expedition toward Richmond by way of the almost exhausted labor. The cities will not Peniusula. They have, however, no apprehen furnish them Men will not abandon places

sion of any such expedition. A Picture from the Past.

Allison, the historian, has given a picture of actual and urgent necessity for them. It such a the state of things resulting from the paper necessity exists, why is not the call made general money system of England, adopted to detray the instead of being confined to a few Western Scares expenses of the war against France at the close which have already more than died their quot s? of the last and beginning of this century. The Why are Massachusetts and the other New following paragraph from his history tells the England States, New York, Pennsylvania, and

Michigan exempted from this call? One would "The employment of paper moner by Great think that if any States ought to be exempted Britain, permitted, no doubt, only in order to from further drafts on its producing population carry on a continuous war, and to maintain for it ought to be those which have always done their years the largest armies ever before raised by a duty hitherto, and if it is necessary to impose new nation. But to this system must also be attrib- burdens on any, it should be upon those who have uted the final results, which are as disastrous as been backward, and, whose population being the first effects were beneficial and glorious, the principally engaged in manufacturing, can at least augmentation of prices, the diminished value of at this particular season of the year, better afford money, the increase of expenses, the propagation of ambiffious ideas, and extravagant habits amongst all classes of society, reckless specula and ask no such exemption. All they ask is tion, prodigal living and frequent financial re- that they shall not bear burdens from which others verses, immense wages, a general appearance of are exempt. prosperity and demoralization among the laboring Let no one say that in speaking as we do of this classes, a fluctuation of prices without parallel at call of Governor Morton upon the people of Indi any period of the world, the creation of certain and for a new and enormous levy, we are actuunes and the destruction of certain others, in ated by partisan motives. All our readers will fact, a universal disorder, which in its couse bear us witness that we have done all in our power quences is almost equal to the disaster of revolu- as conductors of a public journal to advance the

A still more graphic sketch is given by the and contributed of our limited means to accomillustrious Cobbett in an official letter, wherein plish that object, and are ready to do so again he reviews the causes of distress, without pre expatiated its ephemeral opulence of the pre | character. We have reason to believe that Re-

rapid as was expected by some; still the number of our poor has been increasing since the year him to act as the champion of his people's rights. 1793. The farmers and merchants had the appearance of prosperity, but it was a delusive ap burdens. How different the course of Governor pearance, produced by the boasted paper money. Seymour, of New York! Believing that his The jucreased taxes, and the pauperism it entailed. State was called upon for more than her just procarried destruction to the very heart of the com-munity. The small farmers have become day resulted in reducing the State's quota some thirthe other to the poor houses. The little farms, denounced as a "Copperhead" and a "rebel sym formerly the witnesses of so many scenes of pathizer," trying to prevent the Government frugality, industry, morality and happiness, have getting soldiers to aid in suppressing the rebellion seen one after the other the misery of their oc- he has just received a manimous vote of thanks cupants; the land of which they were formed from the Legislature, a body composed two thirds have gone to swell the domains of the large pro-prietors or the parks of the lately enriched. The cottages of the laborers have become sheds for cattle or have fallen to ruins; meanwhile the to save them from undue impositions. But the roofs of the houses of charity are to be seen Governor of Indiana is not a Seymour, nor even at the country. During the reign of a Curtin. Hence this new exaction upon the Pitt and of his successors there was an immense | people of the State. metropolis, but during the same period how many thousands of peaceful hamlets have been abandoned! All this has come from the perni-

The telegraph some days ago reported that a number of mechanics employed at Chattanooga had been sent north, with orders not to return. The Louisville Journal states that 237 of these mechanics and railroad employes had arrived in that eight and from them it lesson that rived in that city, and from them it learns that ernor Bradford, announcing the result of the they had contracted to work at \$2.50 per day for three months, and that at the expiration of that time they refused to work any longer. They were arrested and put in prison; they appealed to General Thomas, who issued an order directing that they be released and sent north of the Ohio by Federal bayonets, will undertake to assemble that they be released and sent north of the Ohio river, under guard, and then dishonorably dis-charged. The whole number thus sent north the organic law in its most vital features, in

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STATE ITEMS.

- The Circuit Court of Putnam county just closed, sentenced three thieves to the Jeffersonville Penitentiary.

-CLAY COUNTY .- The Democratic Convention in Clay has been deferred to Saturday, the 28th of May.

-The cities of Terre Haute and Evansville give \$50 bounty to those who volunteer in the hundred days service. Private subscriptions in both cities will increase the bounty handsomely.

-CHARACTERISTIC OF GOV. MORTON-The ap-pointments for the 10th and 13th cavalry have been made, and out of them all the Second Congressional district gets one field officer, notwithstanding she furnished nearly nine hundred men for the two regiments. We are reliably informed that Morton positively promised field appoint-ments to two gentlemen in this city, who were the most active of all recruiting officers in enlisting men for these regiments. The flagrant violation of these promises, however, is characteristic of Morton. We will have more to say on this sub

-Spencer County .- The Democracy of Spencer county meet in mass convention at Centerville, Saturday the 28th day of May, 1864, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State. District and Judicial Conventions, and of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, Clerk of Circuit Court, Recorder, County Treasurer, County Commissioner and Sheriff, and for the transaction of such other business as may necessarily come before the Convention.

-An affecting scene took place in court in Washington, a few days since, in the trial of Tuell for the murder of his wife. The only witnesses to the deed were the little children, the eldest of whom is a lad of ten years old. When brought into court the scene was inexpressibly affecting. The boy is unusually intelligent, and gave his convicting testimony with suppressed sobs, while his father wept convulsively with such intensity as to interfere at times with the proceedings. The Judge as well as all present manifested great emotion, particularly in his examination of the boy preparatory to putting him on the stand - [N A Ledger.

-Samuel L. Rugg, State Superintendent of Public Instructions, has completed and published his semi annual apportionment of common school revenue for tuition to the several counties of the State, for April, 1864. The aggregate amount of revenue apportioned is \$601,654 -90, being \$13,657 00 more than was ever before included in any semi appual apportionment under our common school system.

This semi-annual apportionment is \$56.674 more than the annual apportionment for April, 1860, amounted to. We will publish the apportionment in full, in the Daily Sentinel, in a few

-The following proposition was made at a war meeting in Lafavette on Thursday night last, called to raise one hundred days men. It is needless to add that pary "loval" man of the character named accepted it. The "shoddy" patriots entertain the idea that "the Government" has no right to ask them to expose their precious bodies to danger-it is only poor men. the bone and sinew of the country, who are called upon to risk the dangers of the field and endure the toils and privations of the soldier. We copy from the Lafavette Argus:

A SHOT IN THE VITALS. If Indiana is in danger, she ought to be defended; if the General Government wants troops for operation elsewhere, it will get them, whether it ought to or not. But there ought to be no further drain made, either by conscription or the volunteer bounty system, upon the laboring and producing classes of the West-especially at this season of the year-unless in ease of actual and formidable invasion. So we think, and so thought E. M. Weaver, Esq., when he made a proposition at the war meeting last night, which, unaccountably, is not published in the morning

paper's official report of the proceedings. A proposition was made to procure a turther ap propriation of bounty money from the county, thus adding to an already immense debt and heavy taxation, while it would necessarily have a tendency to take large numbers of poor men from their families, and deprive the community of their almost invaluable services, which would

be a double wrong and a double injury. This was doubtless Mr. Weaver's process of reasoning, and not having any simister ends to accomplish in this recruiting enterprise, he proposed, as a substitute for the system of bounties and taxation, that one hundred or more of the wealthy and able-bodied citizens of the county should go to the field for three months, and let the laboring men stay at home where they are so much needed. He asked the men who paid one bundred dollars a year and upward in county and State taxes, should join a company, farnish their own equipments, free of expunse to the government, and start at once. Though his own taxes did not amount to so much, he declared himself ready to go for one of such a company.

At the beginning of the war, such a proposition would have been hailed with delight, as an evidence of exalted patriotism. But, alas, in these shoddy days, our stay-at-homes have found out a way to carry on war without danger. Let the rich man give his money, the poor man his heart's blood, to protect our property and our lives! A fair and equitable division, say the shoddies, and the stay at homes, and all the sects of the scribes and pharisens. Where is the fairness, we ask. Have not the rich an interest in the defence of the country that the poor cannot even comprehend? Is the life of the man who sells grain any more valuable to the public than that of the man who planted at? Are bankers, the public than mechanics?

If the men who work upon our streets should be taken away it would work injury to the soles of the whole community; but if the Rev. Mr. Creamcheese, who wears broadcloth and fine linen, and fares sumptuously every day, and flourishes a cambric handkerchief over a giltedged Bible for an hour or two once a week. should be cut off in the attempt to put his bloodthirsty theories into practice, what valuable interest would suffer?

and went in deep, as is evident from its suppression in the report, and other manifestations of affected contempt with which it has been met in certain quarters.

Faint Praise. Governor Mosron made a hundred days war

speech at Terre Haute on Monday night. On account of the denseness of the crowd, or his own, we do not know which, the editor of the Express, the Governor's organ in that city, was unable to hear and report it. But he remarks: "We heard the speech spoken of as a tolerably good one." On reading this brief but telling comment upon his effort, no doubt, His Excellency exclaimed, "Save me from my friends." They damn bim with taint praise

MISCEGENATION -We have within the compass of these States twenty seven millions of white citizens and between four and five millions of negroes. Those negroes are different and subor-dinate beings, and therefore are naturally adapted and are designed by the Almighty for a different and subordinate social condition; or they have a common origin and common nature, and are designed by the Almighty for the same liberty and common condition with ourselves. One or the other of these as-umptions is true, of course. If the former, then southern society, or so-called al very, is right of necessity, though there may be many defects in the social constition, to be reformed or improved as society progresses. On the contrary, if the negro is naturally entailed to the liberty of the white man, then he should have the same social condition, and not only would miscegenation or mixing of blood follow this common condition, but it would be beneficed, and all sensible and truly patriotic men should aid in hastening an end so benefices as the universal harmony of society. We repeat one or the it?-[The Daybook.